2021 JUN - 9 AM 18: 49



MISSISSIPPI STA	TE DEPARTMENT OF PILACIA	
POSSUMNECK CONSUMER CON POSSUMNECK PUBLIC W	Vater System Name Inity Water Systems included in this CCR Inmunity Public Water System. (PWS) to do In the population served by the PWS, this (CCR must be mailed or delivered to
	N (Check all boxes that apply.)	
NDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication	n, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	5-20-21
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
□ Other		
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, w.	ater bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email mess	age	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CC	R or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)		
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):		
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the cu- above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the S and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitori Water Supply Name	DWA. I further certify that the informating data provided to the PWS officials S-EC/ DND (LILE) Title DNS (Select one method ONLY)	ation included in this CCR is true by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Date

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2021 MAY 13 AM S 10 Possumneck Carmack Water Association PWS#: 0040008 May 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Melton at 662.614.1347. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at Carmack Community Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Wilcox Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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				TEST RES	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontami	inants						

8. Arsenic	N	2020	1	.7 - 1	ppb		n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020	.0251	.0149251	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020	3.6	1.9 – 3.6	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	* 7	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	,138	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	* 1	2	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	12000	0 66000 - 12000	00 ppb		0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	S		¥29				
81. HAA5	N	2020	30	No Range	ppb	0			roduct of drinking water fection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019*	21.9	16.53 – 21.9	ppb	0			roduct of drinking water ination.

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020

2020

2.8

N

Chlorine

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mg/l

MDRL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

1.6 - 3.4

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Possumneck Carmack Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Date: May 20, 2021

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To: Possumneck-Carmack Water Association

2355 Attala Road 3106

West, MS 39192

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad Size 4 columns x 15" Times 1 and making 2 proofs, \$606.00

Payment received from

(Clerk)

The Star-Herald 207 North Madison St. Kosciusko, MS 39090

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF ATTALA

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of **Water Report - Possumneck-Carmack Water Association**, has been published in said newspaper 1 times, to-wit:

On the 20th day of May, 2021

-see reverse side

(Clerk

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this <u>JO</u>

day of _

_, 2021

(Notary Public)

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14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbir systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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Disinfection By-Products

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Chlorine	N	2020	2.8	1.6 – 3.4	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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